

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant, R.N.I.A. Head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch original (with English translation) of the report, entitled:

"Official Record, made up by Ch. A. SCHUURMAN, Police Official at the disposal of the Attorney General NEI, dated 1st March 1946, containing a Sworn Statement of Dr. Willem MOOLIJ concerning the mass murders near Kalidjota",

has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

(Illegible)

BATAVIA, June 7th, 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher Official attached to the Office of the Attorney General N.E.I.

s/ K. A. deWeerd

PRO JUSTITIA

Government Office for the
Investigation of War Crimes

OFFICIAL RECORD

In connection with the reports attached hereto, pertaining to a mass execution of some 70 prisoners of war by the Japanese, around March 1942, near Bandceng, I,-----

-----Christiaan Adolph SCHUURMAN,-----

Police official at the disposal of the Attorney General with the High Court of Justice, Batavia, upon receipt of an order to that effect, have made an inquiry and on Friday, March 1, 1946, I have interrogated:

-----I. Willem MOOLIJ-----

Dutch nationality, born June 19, 1901 at WINSCHOTEN (Holland), occupation: medical officer, living at the Military Hospital, Batavia, who, after having taken the oath according to his religious convictions, to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, declared:-----

Around March 20, 1942, as a prisoner of war of the Japanese, I was in the M.U.L.O. - school-building, corner Sumatrastraat/Javastraat, BANDOENG. Several medical officers had been sheltered there. It was known to us that there must be unburied bodies along the roads of action. Further it had come to our ears, via a soldier in the military hospital, that a mass execution had taken place near the turnpike on the road to the Tanjoebaran Prahoe.---

We, officers, urged Colonel VAN MANEN to go and look for these bodies; after much trouble Colonel VAN MANEN obtained at last, after three weeks, permission from the Japanese authorities to send a group of medical officers and subordinates with salvage tools. This group consisted of some 30 men under the leadership of doctor HEYSTER,--

On March 20th 1942, the medical officers, doctor WOLTHUIS and I arrived at a quinquina plantation, situated at 300 meters from the principal road from Lembang to Soebang. Going towards Soebang left from the road and about 1 K.M. past the bifurcation "turn-pike". There I saw in an uncovered spot in young quinquina plants in a rectangular field of 200 x 75 meters a great number of bodies in groups. These proved to be bodies of soldiers, in a far state of decomposition. On a closer view I noticed that these bodies were in groups of 3 or 5 people; these groups were bound to ether with puttees and ropes. I saw that on many corpses the hands were bound on the back, also with puttees, and that from nearly all bodies fingers had been cut off.---

No rings were found on the bodies. Between the groups and the bodies themselves I saw several opened food tins. Then in collaboration with doctor WOLTHUIS, each with a crew of subordinates we started on the identification of the bodies. Many bodies still had identity plates, which we collected, as well as the remaining personal properties, like a few pocket-books, paybooks, etc.---

.....

During my internment I met two soldiers, survivors of the detachment of Lieut. POSTUMA. In 1943, I do not remember the exact date, I spoke in the 15th Battalion, Bandoeng, with a soldier, which as I remember vaguely was called DE JONG, of Dutch nationality, about 30 years of age, professional soldier. This person told me that he had belonged to the detachment of POSTUMA and that, after a battle, he and the detachment had

been made prisoner at the TJIA^{TER}. They had been brought together in a group of 70 men and put under guard.--- In the beginning there was no evidence of evil intentions on the part of the Japanese. They had even received cigarettes from the Japanese. After a few hours they had noticed that the frame of mind among the guards became nervous. Machine guns were installed by the guards and the soldiers tied together in groups, with puttees. This binding had been done rather harshly. All had realized that the end had come. One of the soldiers prayed for all. Then they had been led to an open field and had been machinegunned. The soldier in question told me further, that he had received a few shots in his legs. After all groups had been machine-gunned and were lying on the field, Japanese soldiers came with their bayonets along the field and went between the victims. My informant declared that he had pretended to be dead and when the Japanese had gone he had succeeded in disengaging himself from his group and, after difficult wanderings had reached the main road. From there he was taken to Bandoeng in a passing Japanese truck, where he was accommodated in the hospital. After his recovery he had been interned in the camp "s Lands Opvoedings Gesticht" at Bandoeng.---From there he was transferred in 1943 as a former soldier to the 15th Battalion, Bandoeng; where he is now I don't know. In the 10th Battalion, Patavia, I met in 1944, but I do not remember the correct date, a second soldier surviving from the above mentioned detachment. This soldier, age also about 30, was a Eurasian. He told me the following:---

I was orderly c Lieut POSTUMA. Our detachment was taken prisoner at Tjiater, after a hard battle, over a hand to hand fight. I remember for instance that a European soldier made terrible havoc among the Japanese with his klewang. When Lieut. POSTUMA decided to lay down arms, we all regretted it very much. After being apprehended I saw that that European soldier was thoroughly ill treated.---

Lieut. POSTUMA had given us the order not to tell who was the commanding officer of our detachment, because he feared that the Japanese would interrogate him concerning the position of the Dutch troops. The Japanese put us together with 70 soldiers in an open field and later we were tied together in groups of 3 or 5 with puttees and rope. Thereupon we were machinegunned by the Japanese. I was tied fast to the group of Lieut. POSTUMA; when we were machinegunned the lieutenant received a shot in the back of his head. He did not die at once and asked me not to leave him. A little later the lieutenant died. I was not fatally wounded myself, succeeded

in disengaging myself and to reach the main road. Then I landed in the Bandoeng hospital. —What his name is and where he is now, I don't know.

.....

After clearly reading out and persisting, he undersigns his statement together with me, the recorder,

The Recorder:
(Signed) SCHUURMAN

The Witness
(Signed) W.MOOLIJ

According to which I have made up, signed and concluded this official record according to my oath of office on the 1st March 1946.

The recorder:

(Signed:) SCHUURMAN

正義ノ為ニ
戦争犯罪調査局

調書

Evidentiary Doc 577A

一九四二年／昭和十七年／三月頃、バンドン附近ニ於テ日本
人ニ依ツテ行ハレタルセ。多ク俘虜ニ付スル集団死
刑執行ニ関スル茲ニ添附ノ報告書ニ関聯シテ「バタ
ヴィア」高等法院検事總長時警察官タル私ク
リスティアーニアドルフ・スヒールマンハ右証問ヲ為ス
ベキ旨ノ命令ヲ受領シ、一九四六年／昭和二十一年
三月一日、金曜日。

……ウイレム・ムーイ……

ヲ証問セリ。

Ex 1704

同人ハ和蘭人ニシテ一九〇一年／明治三十四年／六月十九日
「ウインスホーテン」(和蘭)ニ於テ出生シ、職業ハ軍医
ニシテ「バタヴィア」陸軍病院ニ居住シ、其ノ宗教
エノ信念ニ從ヒ、眞實ヲ述べ、眞實以外ノ何物ヲモ
述ベザル事ヲ宣誓シ、次ノ如ク陳述セリ、……

No. 1
一九四二年／昭和十七年／三月二十九日頃、私ハ
日本軍ノ俘虜トシテ「バンドン」ノスマトラ、ジャ
バ街ノ街角ノ高等小學校内ニ居リマシタ。
数名ノ軍医將校ガ其處ニ收容サレテ居リマシタ。
戦闘ノアツタ街路ニハ、マダ埋莖ササレテナナイ死
体ガ轉ガツテナルニ遠ヒナイト我ハニハ知ラレテナ
マシタ。

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 5778

更ニ陸軍病院ニ居テ一兵士カラ「タンクベン」ヲラウ
ヘ、道脇ニアル通行税取立所附近ニ集團死刑
執行ガアツタ事ヲ我々聞知致シマシタ。……

我々將校ハ「アンマーネ」ノ大佐ノ所ヘ行ツテ、是等
ノ死体ヲ捜ス事ヲ主張シマシタ。

色々骨ヲ折ツタ後デ、「アンマーネ」ノ大佐ハ、ヤツト
三週間後ニ、日本軍當局カラ、救助用器ヲ携
行シテ軍医將兵ノ一團ヲ送派スル許可ヲ得
タ、アリマス。

此、一團ハ「ヘイス」ノ醫師、指揮下、三十名前後ヨ
リ成ツテ居リマシタ。……

一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ三月二十九日、
オルトヘイス醫師及ビ私ハ「タンクベン」カラ「スーバン」ヘ

向ツテ道ノ左側ニ叉路ヲ過キテ約一軒ノトコ
ロニ「通行税取立所」ガアリマシタ。

其處デ、私ハ何ノ蔽ヒノナイ場所ニ、長サ二百米、
幅七五米ノ矩形ヲナシタ。右イ規那樹ノ苗
木ノ中、空地デ、数多ノ死体ガ群ラナシテ横
ハツテカハ、目撃シタ、アリマス。

其ハ相当程度ニ腐爛シタ兵隊ノ死体デ
アル事ガ判明シマシタ。

尚更ニ調べテ見ルト、私ハ、是等ノ死体ガ三名
乃至五名宛群ニナツテ居ルニ気付キマシタ。其群ハ

No. 2

Doc 577.8

相互ニ巻脚絆ト繩ヲ縛ラレタツテス。私ハ多クノ死体ハ是モ巻脚絆
テ兩手ヲ後手ニ縛ラレタリ、殆ト全部ノ死体ノ指カ切斷サレテアルヲ
認メシタ。――

死体ニ指輪ハ最早見付カリマシタ。群ノ間ニ又死体相互ノ間ニ、私
ハ數個ノ聞カレタ食料品ノ罐ヲ見出シタ。ソコテ私ハ「ウォルハイス」
師ト協カレテ各自一隊ノ部下ヲツレテ死体ノ檢證ヲ着手シタ。多ク
ノ死体ニ未ダ認識票カアリマシタ。コレ等ノ認識票ヲ我々ハ、ナホ残ツテ
キタ若干ノ財布、ハンカチ及其他ノ個人所持品ト共ニ蒐集シタノデア
リマス。檢證ヲ終エルト、我々ハ其ノ死体ヲソノ場所テ共同墓地ニ埋葬サ
シ、其ノ上ニ「セ。名ノ兵士、」ホスツマシ指揮官ト書イタ十字加不ヲ立テ
タノデアリマス。

抑留中、私ハ「ホスツマ」中尉ノ部隊ノ生存者デアルニ名ノ音ニ會ヒマシタ。

一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ確カナ日附ハ覺エテ居マセンカ「バンドン」ノ第
十五大隊デ、分明ニハ覺エテ居マセンカ「バウ、ヨンケ」ト呼ハ和蘭人ノミタ
才前佐ノ職業軍人デアル一人ノ兵ト話シ合ヒシタ。此ノ男ハ私ニ告ゲテ
彼ハ「ホスツマ」部隊所屬デアリ、戦闘後彼ト其ノ部隊ハ「チア」
デハシラシタモ「デアルト」言ヒマシタ。彼等ハ「セ。名ノ一團」ト引致サ
レ監視下ニ置カレマシタ。――最初ハ日本側ニ要意アル様ナ氣配
ハ、ハッキリト見エマシタ。彼等ハ日本兵カラ紙巻煙草ヲ見ツタリ
サヘシタデス。數時間経ツト衛兵ノ氣持カ神經質ニナツタニ彼等ハ氣付イタ
デアリマス。機銃ガ衛兵ニ依ツテ据エラレ、兵ニ連ハ巻脚絆テ群ツニ縛ラレマ
シタ。ソノ縛リオハ少しモ荒テ其アリマシタ。一同ハ最期ノ時カ來タノト覺リマシタ。
一人ノ兵ハ一同ノ爲ニ祈リヲ捧ゲマシタ。ソレテ彼等ハ空地ニ集カレ、機銃掃射サレ
マシタ。例ノ兵隊ニ更ニ語ッテ（以下次頁）

No. 3

Doc 57.7.8

彼高脚ニ數彈ヲ受テ云ヒコシ。凡テノ群ヲ射テ原ニ倒
ラシメト。日本兵ハ銃劍ヲ持テ犧牲者、間ヲ歩キ廻リシタ
私ニ告ゲタ其ノ兵ハ彼ハ死ニ赴キ。日本兵ハ去リシト首尾
ヲ知ラズ。群ヲ自由ニ身トナシ。皆テ放浪、後重要道路ニ
着キタト述ベシタ。其處ニ彼ハ通りカケタ。日本軍ノ
「ようう」ニ乗セシ「バンドン」ニ連テ行カシ「バンドン」ニ病院
ニ收容サレタ。アリニス。回復後、彼ハ「バンドン」ノ少年徴兵
隊ノ收容所ニ收容セタ。一九四三年「昭和十八年」其處
カラ彼ハ前軍人トシ「バンドン」ノ第十五大隊ニ移サレタ。現
在彼ハ何處ニ居ンカ私ハ知りコセン。「ワグワグ」ノ第十五大隊ヲ
一九四四年「昭和十九年」上記部隊ニ送り、モウ一人ノ兵ニ
会ヒシタ。正確ニ曰ハ覺エ居リコセン。此ノ兵モ三十才前後ヲ
政變混入人ナリシタ。彼ハ次ノ様ニ私ニ語ッタ。アリニス……
私ハ「ボス」中尉ノ傳令アリシタ。我ハ部隊ハ「ワグワグ」ヲ白
兵戰進セタ。到リテ戰鬪ノ右側方ニナリシタ。就中或ハ
政州ノ兵士ハ日本兵ノ間ニミテ混テ軍力ヲ以テ大乱闘ヲ
演ジタ。覺エテアリニス。「ボス」中尉ハ武器ヲ棄テテ
決心シテ降。我々ハ皆意氣地ニテ事ヲト思ヒシタ。捕ヘシ
テモ私ハ例ノ政州ノ兵士ハ滅茶苦茶ニ虐待セテ先ノ
ヲ見タ。アリニス……

No. 4

「ボス」中尉ハ我々ニ部隊指揮官ノ名前ヲ告メタ。ウ
命令シシタ。彼ハ日本軍ハ和蘭軍ノ所在ニ関シテ彼ニ
訊問スルヲ怖シタ。ウアリニス。日本兵ハ七〇名ノ兵ト共ニ我
々野原ニ連テ行キ。後我々ハ卷脚絆ト縄ヲ三名ノ兵

Doc 5778

書類第五七八号
証明書

下記署名、和蘭軍情報部戦犯課長、蘭印
軍中尉、^{カールス・ヨングネール}、先づ正式宣撫上、
^{サイム・ムイ}博士、^{カリダティ}近傍、大量虐
殺、^{肉を}宣撫上陳述、^{言ひ}、一九四六年、昭和二十一年
一月一日所、蘭印検事總長所、警察官、^{カ、}
^{スミール・シ}依り作成、^{マラタム}公式記録、^山題ス
ル、^所和蘭語、^本（英譯附）、和蘭軍情報
部、公式記録中より得タルモノ、^ト証言ス

^{カールス・ヨングネール}

署名（和蘭軍情報部官印）

於、^{バタヴィア}、一九四六年 六月 七日

余、即チ、蘭印検事總長所、^{高等官}、蘭印軍
中尉、^{カ、ア、テウ・ウエールト}、^{面前}、署名宣
撫セラル

^{カ、ア、テウ・ウエールト}（署名）

No. 6